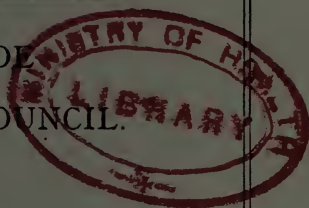


KIRKBYMOORSIDE
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.



THE
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH
FOR THE
RURAL DISTRICT
OF
KIRKBYMOORSIDE,
FOR THE
Year ending 31st Dec., 1938.

To The Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health, Sanitary circumstances and Administration of the District, together with the vital statistics for the year 1938, in accordance with the Minister of Health's circular.

The Report is arranged in six sections, and the information is more or less limited to a record of alterations, improvements or developments which have taken place during the year.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

- (a) The Medical Officer of Health (Part-time Officer).
- (b) The Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Dr. J. L. Stuart, B.A., M.B., Ch.B. (T.C.D.), D.P.H., D.T.M. and Hy. (Lond.).
- (c) The District Medical Officer and Vaccination Officer, Dr. I. R. G. Galloway (Part-time Officer).
- (d) The Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Thomas Russell, (Whole-time Officer).
- (e) The Analysts, Messrs. T. Fairley and Partner, County Analysts, Leeds.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area of Kirbymoorside Rural District, 46,111 acres.

The Registrar General's estimate of resident population for the mid-year 1938 is 4,798.

The number of inhabited houses at the end of 1938 according to Rate Books, 1,311.

Rateable value, £13,880.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £56/4/2.

Social Conditions.

The District is chiefly agricultural and the inhabitants are occupied in that Industry and the trades associated with it. Kirkbymoorside is the market town of the Area where in addition to the usual tradesmen there is a factory for the manufacturing of Sail-planes and Agricultural Implements, an Iron Foundry, Artificial Manure Works, a Works engaged in the manufacture of bricks and tiles, and a Public Laundry.

Unemployment.

There was no noticeable unemployment in the District. The shortage of Agricultural labour continued and tended to become more acute.

The general improvement in the standard of living of the working classes continues.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	52	24	28
Illegitimate	7	3	4
	<hr/> 59 <hr/>	<hr/> 27 <hr/>	<hr/> 32 <hr/>

Birth Rate per 1,000 Resident Population 12.3

Still Births.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	3	0	3
Illegitimate	0	0	0
	<hr/> 3 <hr/>	<hr/> 0 <hr/>	<hr/> 3 <hr/>

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births 50.8

Deaths.	Total.	Male.	Female.
	65	36	29

Rate per 1,000 Estimated resident population13.5

Deaths from puerperal causes (Headings 29 & 30 of the Registrar General's Short List:—

	Deaths
No. 29 Puerperal Sepsis	nil
No. 30 Other puerperal causes	2
	—
	2
	—

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births 16.1

Infantile Mortality.

Four children died during the year under one year of age. They were legitimate children.

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	67.7
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate live births	76.9
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	nil
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	6
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age) 1	

Sixty-five deaths of persons were registered during the year, twenty-one of whom died from heart disease.

A list of the various causes of death appears at the end of the report.

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

In May, 1938, Mr. Thomas Russell, formerly Sanitary Inspector to the Pickering Rural District Council, was appointed Sanitary Inspector to succeed Mr. Thomas Ashcroft, who resigned the office.

There were no developments or changes during the year in connection with the laboratory facilities, ambulance services, nursing in the homes, clinics and treatment centres and Hospitals, both public and voluntary. These services were found to be quite satisfactory.

An Infant Welfare Centre has been established at

Kirkbymoorside and is held at the Church House on the 3rd Friday in each month.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

(1) Water.

The Kirkbymoorside Rural District Council Water Supplies.

Piped Supplies.

Parish.	Source.	Controlled by.
Appleton-le-Moors (Except Appleton Mill).	Springs on the Moor	The Council
Edstone, Great	do. (Kirkbymoorside Supply	do.
Fadmoor (Except Farms in Sleightholme Dale).	do. do.	do.
Gillamoor	Adjacent Spring	Owners
Hutton-le-Hole	Kirkbymoorside Supply	The Council
Kirkbymoorside (Township).	Springs near the village	do.
Lastingham	Springs on the Moor	do.
Nawton	do. do.	do.
Nunnington	do. do.	do.
Skiplam	Springs at Gilling	do. Joint with Helmsley R.D.C.
Spaunton (Except Lingmoor Farm).	Springs on the Moor	do. Joint with Helmsley R.D.C.
Welburn	do.	The Council
	do. (Kirkbymoorside Supply)	do.

10 houses and farms (Northern Half situate on and about Starfitts Lane

The Hamlet of Welburn together with the Hall has a Private piped supply from an adjacent spring. Owner: Major J. E. D. Shaw.

3 isolated Farms to the South West are supplied from shallow wells.

Wombleton	Springs on the Moor	The Council Joint with Helmsley R.D.C.
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Parishes with NO piped supplies.

Bransdale	All farms have private supplies from Springs (All houses are isolated Farms).
Edstone, Little	2 isolated farms only—Wells.
Farndale, East	All Farms and Cottages have private supplies from springs.
Farndale, West	All isolated farms have private supplies from springs.
do.	The hamlet of Low Mills, Farndale (16 houses)—a scheme has been prepared and submitted to the Ministry for a piped supply from springs, a Public Inquiry was held on October 21st.
Muscoates	Shallow Wells (condemned) and River water (Rye).
Ness	do. and River Rye.
North holme	(2 cottages and 2 farms) Farms only have private piped supply—by Ram from stream. Cottages no supply—Water Cart.
Salton	Deep Bore—Mild Sulphur Water--inhabitants have to carry the water from the bore. Sparrow Hall, Wellfield House, Salton Lodge, White-Thorn, Highfield, Salton Grange, all supplied from shallow Wells.
Kirbymoorside.	

The Council continue to give serious consideration to the suggested methods of improving the distribution system to the town.

They have consulted Mr. D. H. Moorie, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., and have asked him to examine the Kirby-moorside Tanks and distribution Mains and to submit a report on the condition of these works and further to advise them as to the best method to improve the supply.

Samples of the water were submitted to the Analysts Messrs. T. Fairley and Partner on April 12th and again

on December 3rd for chemical and Bacteriological examination. The samples were taken from household taps in the town and at Cartoft, on each occasion the water was found to be pure and free from contamination. The reports are as follows:—

T. Fairley & Partner,
Analytical and Consulting Chemists.

J. Firth, A.I.C.,
Gas and Water Examiner.

REPORT ON SAMPLE OF WATER.

marked "Kirkbymoorside—Public Supply."

Received from W. Sturdy, Esq., Kirkbymoorside Rural District Council, on 31st March, 1938.

Appearance: Clear and bright

Odour on warming (37 C): None

Colour of 2ft. column (Lovibond units): Blue tint.

Sediment: None. Reaction: pH—6.5

Action on bright lead service during 12 hours: Solvent -

Erosive: -

	Grains per gallon	Parts per 100,000
Total solids, dried at 100 C.	5.04	7.20
Chlorides, equivalent to chlorine	0.91	1.30
Nitrates, equivalent to Nitrogen	0.00	0.00
Free and saline ammonia	0.0000	0.0000
Albuminoid ammonia	0.0003	0.0004
Oxygen absorbed at 80F in 15 minutes —	—	—
in 4 hours	0.014	0.020
Injurious metals (Lead and Copper) nil	nil	nil
Hardness (Clark Degrees):—		
Temporary, removable by boiling	0.4 ^c	0.6 ^c
Permanent, after boiling	1.7 ^c	2.4 ^c
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	2.1	3.0

Average number of bacteria growing on agar
after 72 hours incubation at 20 C. per c.c. —

Average number of bacteria growing on agar

after 72 hours incubation at 37 C. per c.c. —
 coliform bacilli after 48 hours incubation
 at 37 C. per 100 c.c. —

Type:—

Observations:—

In my opinion, the present condition of this water is quite satisfactory for drinking and general domestic purposes.

Signed:—J. Firth.

13th April, 1938.

T. Fairley & Partner.

REPORT ON SAMPLE OF WATER.

MARKED "Consumers' Supply at Cartofts."

Received from Dr. T. Walsh Tetley, Kirbymoorside
 Rural District Council, on 3rd November, 1938.

Appearance: Clear and bright

Odour on warming (37 C): None

Colour of 2ft. column (Lovibond Units): 0.2 yellow.
 0.5 blue

Sediment: None. Reaction:—pH. —

Action on bright lead service during 12 hours, Solvent —
 Erosive —

The Sample contains:—

	Grains per gallon	Parts per 100,000
Total solids, dried at 100°C.	5.32	7.60
Chlorides, equivalent to Chlorine	0.98	1.40
Nitrates, equivalent to Nitrogen	0.00	0.00
Nitrites, equivalent to Nitrogen	nil	nil
Free and saline ammonia	0.0000	0.0000
Albuminoid ammonia	0.0000	0.0000
Oxygen absorbed at 80F in 15 minutes —		—
in 4 hours	0.00	0.00
Injurious metals (Lead and Copper)	nil	nil
Hardness (Clark Degrees):—		
Temporary, removable by boiling	0.6°	0.9°
Permanent after boiling	3.9°	5.5°
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	4.5°	6.4°
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Average number of bacteria growing on agar after 72 hours incubation at 20° C. per c.c.	28
Average number of bacteria growing on agar after 72 hours incubation at 37° C. per c.c.	1
Coliform bacilli after 48 hours incubation at 37° per 100 c.c.	0
Type:—	

In my opinion, the present condition of this water is excellent for drinking and general domestic purposes

Signed:—J. Firth.

35, Park Square, Leeds 1.

3rd December, 1938.

Additional springs on Rudland Moor were examined as to their suitability for incorporation in the Town's supply.

Five springs were examined and samples of water from each spring were submitted to the County Analysts Messrs. T. Fairley & Partner, for examination. In each case the Report was satisfactory.

The Reports are as follows:—

“Rudland water Spring—No. 1.”

Received from W. Sturdy, Esq., Kirkbymoorside Rural District Council, on 13th December, 1938.

Appearance: Clear and bright

Odour on warming (37° C): None

Colour of 2ft. column (Lovibond Units): 1.2 yellow
0.3 blue

Sediment—Moderate Flocculent. Reaction: pH 5.3

Action on bright lead service during 12 hours, Solvent —
Erosive —

The Sample contains:—

	Grains per gallon	Parts per 100,000
Total solids, dried at 100° C.	7.42	10.60
Chlorides, equivalent to Chlorine	0.98	1.40
Nitrates, equivalent to Nitrogen	0.00	0.00
Nitrites, equivalent to Nitrogen	nil	nil
Free and saline ammonia	0.0000	0.0000
Albuminoid ammonia	0.0000	0.0000
Oxygen absorbed at 80F in 15 minutes —	—	—
in 4 hours	0.0024	0.034
Injurious metals (Lead and Copper)	nil	nil

Hardness (Clark Degrees) :—

Temporary, removable by boiling	0.1 ^o	0.2 ^o
Permanent, after boiling	5.7 ^o	8.1 ^o
Total ...	5.8 ^o	8.3 ^o

Average number of bacteria growing on agar
after 72 hours incubation at 20^o C. per c.c. 13

Average number of bacteria growing on agar
after 72 hours incubation at 37^o C. per c.c. 5

Coliform bacilli after 48 hours incubation at
37^o C. per 100 c.c. 0

Type :—

Observations :—

In my opinion the present condition of this water is quite fit for drinking and general domestic purposes. On account of the acidity due precaution should be taken against plumb solvent action.

Signed :—J. Firth.

Date : 17th December.

REPORT ON SAMPLE OF WATER.

Marked "Rudland Water Spring—No. 2"

Received from W. Sturday, Esq., Kirkbymoorside Rural District Council, on 13th December, 1938.

Appearance : Clear and bright

Odour on warming (37 C) : None

Colour of 2ft. column (Lovibond Units) : 2.0 yellow
1.1 blue; 0.6 red.

Sediment Moderate—Mineral matter and plant debris.

Reaction :—pH.—5.2

Action on bright lead service during 12 hours, Solvent —
Erosive —

The Sample contains :—

	Grains per gallon	Parts per 100,000
Total Solids, dried at 100 ^o C.	7.56	10.80
Chlorides, equivalent to Chlorine	1.05	1.50
Nitrates, equivalent to Nitrogen	0.00	0.00
Nitrites, equivalent to Nitrogen	nil	nil
Free and saline ammonia	0.0000	0.0000
Albuminoid ammonia	0.0000	0.0000

	Grains per gallon	Parts per 100,000
Total Solids, dried at 100° C.	5.18	7.40
Chlorides, equivalent to Chlorine	0.98	1.40

Nitrates, equivalent to Nitrogen	0.00	0.00
Nitrites, equivalent to Nitrogen	nil	nil
Free and saline ammonia	0.0000	0.0000
Albuminoid ammonia	0.0003	0.0004
Oxygen absorbed at 80F in 15 minutes — in 4 hours	— 0.040	— 0.057
Injurious metals (Lead and Copper)	nil	nil
Hardness (Clark Degrees) :—		
Temporary, removable by boiling	0.2°	0.3°
Permanent, after boiling	4.4°	6.0°
	—————	—————
Total	54.6°	6.3°

Average number of bacteria growing on agar
after 72 hours incubation at 20° C. per c.c. 11

Average number of bacteria growing on agar
after 72 hours incubation at 37° C. per c.c. 0

*Coliform bacilli after 48 hours incubation at 37° C. per 100 c.c.	0
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*Type :—

Observations :—

In my opinion, the present condition of this water is quite fit for drinking and general domestic purposes. On account of the acidity due precaution should be taken against plumbosolvent action.

Signed:—J. Firth.

Date: 17th December.

REPORT ON SAMPLE OF WATER.

Marked "Rudland Moor Spring—No. 4."

Received from W. Sturday, Esq., Kirkbymoorside Rural
District Council, on 13th December, 1938.

Appearance, Slightly opalescent.

Odour on warming (37° C.): None

Colour of 2ft. column (Lovibond Units): 3.2 yellow
1.4 red; 0.9 blue

Sediment, Moderate—mineral matter and plant debris.

Reaction:—pH.—5.7

Action on bright lead service during 12 hours, Solvent —
Erosive —

The Sample contains:—

	Grains per gallon	Parts per 100,000
Total Solids, dried at 100° C.	10.92	15.60
Chlorides, equivalent to Chlorine	0.94	1.35
Nitrates, equivalent to Nitrogen	0.00	0.00
Nitrites, equivalent to Nitrogen	nil	nil
Free and saline ammonia	0.0000	0.0000
Albuminoid ammonia	0.0003	0.0004
Oxygen absorbed at 80F in 15 minutes —		—
in 4 hours	0.033	0.047
Injurious metals (Lead and Copper)	nil	nil
Hardness (Clark Degrees):—		
Temporary, removable by boiling	0.8 ^c	1.2 ^o
Permanent, after boiling	5.4 ^c	7.7 ^o
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	6.2 ^c	8.9 ^c

Average number of bacteria growing on agar
after 72 hours incubation at 20° C. per c.c. 107

Average number of bacteria growing on agar
after 72 hours incubation at 37° C. per c.c. 10

*Coliform bacilli after 48 hours incubation at 37° C. per 100 c.c. 0

*Type :—

Observations :—

In my opinion, the present condition of this water is quite fit for drinking and general domestic purposes. On account of the acidity due precaution should be taken against plumbosolvent action.

Signed :—J. Firth.

Date: 17th December, 1938.

REPORT ON SAMPLE OF WATER.

Marked "Rudland Moor Spring—No. 5."

Received from W. Sturday, Esq., Kirkbymoorside Rural
District Council, on 13th December, 1938.

Appearance, Clear and bright.

Odour on warming (37° C.): None
Colour of 2ft. column (Lovibond Units): 1.0 blue
0.5 yellow

Sediment, Moderate—mineral matter and plant debris.

Reaction: —pH.—5.2

Action on bright lead service during 12 hours, Solvent —
Erosive —

The Sample contains:—

	Grains per gallon	Parts per 100,000
Total Solids, dried at 100° C.	5.40	7.80
Chlorides, equivalent to Chlorine	0.98	1.40
Nitrates, equivalent to nitrogen	0.01	0.01
Nitrites, equivalent to Nitrogen	nil	nil
Free and saline ammonia	0.0000	0.0000
Albuminoid ammonia	0.0006	0.0008
Oxygen absorbed at 80F in 15 minutes —		—
in 4 hours	0.022	0.031
Injurious metals (Lead and Copper)	nil	nil
Hardness (Clark Degrees):—		
Temporary, removable by boiling	0.2°	0.3°
Permanent, after boiling	3.3°	4.3°
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	3.5°	5.0°
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Average number of bacteria growing on agar
after 72 hours incubation at 20° C. per c.c. 601

Average number of bacteria growing on agar
after 72 hours incubation at 37° C. per c.c. 1

*Coliform bacilli after 48 hours incubation at
37°C. per 100 c.c. 0

*Type:—

Observations:—

In my opinion, the present condition of this water is quite fit for drinking and general domestic purposes. On account of the acidity due precaution should be taken against plumbosolvent action.

Signed:—J. Firth.

Date: 17th December, 1938.

East and West Ness with Muscoates & Salton.

A less expensive scheme of water supply has been formulated for these Parishes including three farms in

the Parish of Welburn together with an outlying farm in the Parish of Kirbymoorside.

The Scheme which is to cost £2,550 is being carefully examined by the Council. By this scheme water is obtained from the Keld Springs at Ness and is to be pumped to a Reservoir near Quarry Plantation.

The cost of the scheme is made up as follows:—

Head Works: consisting of a Windmill pump with an auxilliary petrol Engine	£730
Mains: To supply Muscoates and Ness	£490
To supply Welburn	£300
To supply Salton	£980
To supply Kirbymoorside	£50
	<hr/>
	£2,550

It is proposed to apportion the cost of the Head works (i.e. £730) as follows:—

Muscoates (on full rateable value of the Parish, £98)	£156
Ness (on the full rateable value of the parish, £158)	£252
Welburn (on the rateable value of the houses to be supplied, £31)	£49
Salton (on the rateable value of the houses to be supplied, £163—the whole parish with the exception of three farms)	£260
Kirbymoorside (on the rateable value of the house supplied, £8)	£13
	<hr/>
	£730

The foregoing apportionment and the cost of the Mains as set out will mean a capital expenditure and special expenses rate to the Parishes as follows:—

	Capital Expenditure.	Special Rate in £ per annum
Muscoates and Ness	£898	3s. 11d.
Welburn	£349	8½d.
Salton	£1240	7s. 10d.
Kirbymoorside	£63	½d.

Farndale—Low Mill.

Application was made to the Minister of Health for consent to borrow £380 for the purpose of water supply for the contributory place of Farndale West side. On October 21st, G. Ewart Rhodes, Esq., M.Inst., C.E., Barrister at Law, held an inquiry into the subject matter of the application.

The Council having secured the consent of the Ministry, the work will proceed without delay.

The Analysts report that the water is an excellent one for drinking and domestic purposes. It is extremely soft with a slightly acid reaction, and in consequence is a plumbosolvent water, lead piping therefore must not be used for service connections.

(II) Drainage and Sewerage.

New sewers were laid at Wombledon and Nawton during the year. The newly erected houses were connected to existing sewers.

The Sewage Farm at Kirby Mills.

Minor adjustments have been made during the year but no new work or extensions were undertaken.

2. Rivers and Streams.

There is no serious pollution of the Streams within your Area. Notice Boards warning the Public against the thoughtless practice of dumping rubbish, house refuse and broken crockery in the streams have been erected in suitable positions.

It is essential that this wanton practice be prohibited.

3. (1) Closet accommodation.

During the year eight conversions from earth closets to water closets have been effected. I regret to say that many old privy closets still persist at Kirbymoorside. There is no reason why these sources of danger should be allowed to remain. The Council have the power to compulsory compel the conversion of them to water closets, Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936. I recommend a conversion scheme whereby a grant is made to the cost of each conversion up to 50%.

(ii) Public Cleansing.

At Kirbymoorside dry house refuse is collected by the regular rounds of a horse-drawn four-wheeled cart, partially and inadequately covered by a canvas sheet with the intention of preventing dust been blown about from the cart during collection. This method is not only inadequate and inefficient but is unsightly, out of date and certainly most expensive.

The owners of Middens and Privy middens make their own arrangements for cleansing. This work when left to house-holders is invariably neglected, cleansing being deferred until accumulations make removal imperative.

(iii) Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Statement furnished by the Sanitary Inspector under Article 27 (18) of the Sanitary Officers Regulation, 1935:

Total number of Inspections made	297
Total number of visits	305

THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT, 1938.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Report on the Sanitary work done in the district since May 13th last, on which date you appointed me as Sanitary Inspector to this Council.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

In the district there are 172 Registered Cow Keepers and I have made 139 inspections under the above order. Certain of the cow keepers have been spoken to regarding the condition of their cow sheds, particularly in respect of the floors and ventilation.

Much improvement has taken place throughout the district.

I have taken samples of milk in 25 cases and have applied the Minit Sediment Test; and with the exception of two instances I have found the milk fairly clean but with considerable room for improvement.

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

I have made 92 inspections and found 23 houses which do not comply with the Order, and 18 of them should have closing orders served on the owners.

The Bakehouses and Slaughter Houses have been visited periodically during the year and found satisfactory.

FUMIGATION AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

27 houses were fumigated after Scarlet fever.

1 house was fumigated after Diphtheria.

1 house was fumigated after Puerperal Pyrexia.

Also the school at Salton and the Junior school at Kirbymoorside.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Yds.

122 of new 9" sewer has been laid at Wombledon.

200 " " " " Nawton

The whole length of the Gutter Sewer at Nawton has been cleansed.

The Sewage Disposal Works at Kirbymoorside are working at full capacity and if more sewage has to be dealt with in the future, certain improvements and alterations will have to be done at the Disposal Works.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

In the Parish of Kirbymoorside there is a system whereby the house refuse is collected on two days each week. This refuse is disposed of at the Council's Tip. Since taking up duties for your Council I have endeavoured to put this on the "Controlled Tipping" system.

In the remainder of the Parishes within the Rural District there is no regular means of Refuse Collection other than that of tins. In a few of the Parishes the tins are collected once a month.

52 notices have been served on owners of dwelling houses to supply new dust bins under Section 75 of the 1936 Public Health Act.

HOUSING.

The Council has built six new houses at Nawton.

Twelve new houses have been built in the district by private enterprise, together with one large Aircraft Factory and one village Hall.

Fourteen houses have been reconditioned either by private enterprise or by County Council grant.

Nineteen houses have had bathrooms installed or the earth closets have been converted to the water carriage system.

I remain, Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. RUSSELL.

(iv.) **Shops and Offices.**

Inspections were periodically made under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934. No action has been required. Sanitary conveniences were found to be insufficient and improperly kept in one instance—The condition was improved after formal notice.

(v.) **Smoke Abatement.**

No action was taken.

(vi.) **Swimming Bath and Pools.**

There are no Public or Privately owned Pools or swimming baths in the area.

(vii.) **Eradication of Bed Bugs.**

No action has been required.

4. **Schools.**

The Public Elementary Schools were inspected periodically. The Sanitary conditions and water supplies were found to be satisfactory.

I am indebted to the Head teachers for their vigilance and care in recognizing early symptoms of infectious or contagious disease amongst their pupils and for promptly reporting to me any cases that arise, or the absence from school of children through sickness. These notifications materially assist in the prevention of the spread of disease.

OTHER SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTE.

Public Lavatory Accommodation.

The Council having recognised the urgent necessity for Lavatory accommodation in the town of Kirbymoorside have again given the matter their consideration. They experience considerable difficulty in selecting a suitable site. Unfortunately, there is invariably local opposition to any site selected.

As there is no such accommodation in the town it is to be hoped that the matter will not be further delayed.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. Inspection of Dwelling houses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	42
(b) Number of inspections made for purpose	60
(2) (a) Number of houses (included under sub head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	25
(b) Number of inspections made for purpose	45
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	18
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	24

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority and their Officers	16
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

- (A) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—
- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 28
 - (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—
 - (a) By owners 10
 - (b) By local authority in default of owners nil
- (B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—
- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 28
 - (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:—
 - (a) By Owners 16
 - (b) By local authority in default of owners nil
- (C) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1930:—
- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made 3
 - (2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders 3
- (D) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—
- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made, the tenement or room having been rendered fit nil
 - (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit nil

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part iv.—Overcrowding.

- (a) (i) Number of dwellinghouses overcrowded at the end of the year 9
- (ii) Number of families dwelling therein 9

(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	51
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	4
(c) (i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	2
(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	12
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	nil
(e)	Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions	nil

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

There are 172 registered milk producers in the area.

139 inspections were made under the Milk and Dairies order, 1926, and the Milk (Special Designations) orders of 1936 and 1938.

Samples of milk were taken from time to time for bacteriological content, and also for the Minit test for dirt.

In one case the milk was found to contain blood and in another case it was found to be dirty. The Producers were interviewed and further samples were taken when the milk was found to be clean.

On the whole the milk supply has been found to be wholesome.

The general improvement noticeable in handling of Milk has been maintained.

The greatest cleanliness and care in the collection and handling of milk cannot be overstressed.

It is still a regrettable feature that since the Milk Marketing Board commenced to function many of the village people are unable to obtain fresh milk and are compelled either to do without milk or resort to dry or processed milk as a substitute.

(b). **Meat and other foods.**

Routine inspections of meat and other foods is carried out diligently by the Sanitary Inspector to whom notice of slaughter is sent.

There are 14 licensed slaughterhouses. These premises together with the Butchers' shops, stalls and carts are regularly inspected by the Sanitary Inspector. They were invariably found to be well limewashed, well ventilated and abundantly supplied with water.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

Post-Mortem inspections of meat are regularly made before and on retail sale. The Meat has always been found to be wholesome and well fed. Chilled meat is never exposed for sale or sold in the Area.

No Meat Marketing Scheme under Part iii of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, is in force.

The bakehouses, friend fish shops, food stalls and food vehicles were inspected and kept under observation. They were invariably found to be clean and well kept, and the food wholesome.

(c). **Adulteration, &c.**

No action has been necessary under the Food and Drugs Adulteration Act, 1928, the Artificial Cream Act, 1929, the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927, the Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927, and the Public Health Preservatives, &c., in food) Regulations, 1925 and 1927.

(d) **Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.**

No examinations were made during the year. When necessary the examinations are carried out by the County Analysts at Leeds. Bacteriological examinations are undertaken by Messrs. Evans & Son, Lescher and Webb, at their laboratories at Runcorn.

(e) **Nutrition.**

Propaganda as to food values is continued in the Area by:—

- (1) The exhibition of illustrated posters.
- (2) The Agency of Day Schools.

(3) The District Nursing Associations, Red Cross Nursing Detachments and the Women's Institutes.

In several of the day schools milk rations continue to be served daily.

There is no evidence of malnutrition amongst the children in the area. Too much tinned and processed food is used. The poorer classes should be encouraged to buy the more nutritious foods which they can do to better advantage.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Thirty-two cases of Infectious diseases were notified during the year compared with 24 in 1937 and 39 in 1936.

Scarlet Fever.

The disease was of a mild type. Streptococcal sore throat was prevalent. There has been a definite increase in the prevalence of diseases due to streptococcal infection of the throat often accompanied by a rash closely resembling that of the condition known as scarlet fever, and difficult to distinguish from it. Such infections require isolation as they are highly contagious.

Some cases occurred of Streptococcal sore throat without rash but followed by a well marked desquamation. I am of the opinion that mild cases of this type—in the absence of complaint from the child—often pass undetected by their parents or their teachers. It is this type of case which is often responsible for an epidemic or the spread of infection.

Hospital accommodation for cases of infectious disease.

The existing arrangements for admission of cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria to the Infectious Diseases Sanatorium, at Burniston, Scarborough, is not satisfactory. The accommodation is too limited. It is often found impossible to secure beds for the cases from this District and accommodation had to be secured (through the courtesy of the Medical Officers of Health) at the Fever Hospitals at York and Northallerton.

Cases are sent to the isolation hospital only where satisfactory isolation was impossible or inadvisable in the patients' own homes.

Full use has been made of the facilities provided for the bacteriological examinations of throat swabs, as were also of the Schick and Dick tests. Liberal supplies of Scarlet Fever anti-streptococcal vaccine were supplied and used for immunisation and prophylaxis, as also was anti-diphtheric serum.

Measles serum was administered for Attenuation and prophylaxis, Whooping-cough vaccine was administered with the object of curtailing the disease with some success.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	28	24	Nil
Diphtheria	3	2	1
Pneumonia (Acute)	1	1	—

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL NOTIFIED CASES UNDER AGE GROUPS AND PARISHES.

Disease	under 1 yr.	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65 & over	Kirbymoorside	Salton	Spaunton	Welburn	Wombledon	Nunnington	Edstone	Ness	Nawton
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	2	4	13	7	1	1	—	—	—	16	6	1	2	1	1	1	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals ...	—	—	—	2	5	13	9	2	2	—	—	—	17	7	1	2	1	1	1	1	1

Cancer.

Six deaths were registered as due to Cancer during the year as compared with seven during the previous year.

Prevention of Blindness.

No action was necessary under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

Tuberculosis.

No action was found necessary.

There were no Primary Notifications of Tuberculosis Respiratory or Non-respiratory during the year.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Causes of Death.	Male	Female.	Total
All causes	36	29	65
Diphtheria	1	—	1
Influenza	1	—	1
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	—	1	1
Cancer	4	2	6
Diabetes	1	—	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	3	4	7
Heart Disease	14	7	21
Aneurysm	—	1	1
Other Circulatory Diseases	—	2	2
Bronchitis	3	—	3
Pneumonia (All forms)	1	—	1
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	—	1	1
Diseases of Liver other than Cirrhosis	1	1	2
Other Digestive Diseases	1	—	1
Acute and chronic Nephritis	2	3	5
Puerperal Diseases other than Sepsis	—	2	2
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, &c.	1	1	2
Senility	—	1	1
Violence	—	1	1
Other defined diseases	3	2	5

Form 572:—

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1938 for the Rural District of Kirkbymoorside in the County of York on the Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and the Factories Act, 1937 (which superseded the Act of 1901 on the 1st July, 1938).

1. **Inspections** for purpose as to provisions as to health including inspections made by Sanitary Inspector.

Premises (1)	Number of Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
Factories (with mechanical power)	29	1	nil
Factories (without mechanical power)	35	—	nil
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction not including outworkers premises	20	—	—
Total	94	1	nil

2. DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects.		Referred to H.M. Insp. (4)	Number of defects in respect of which prosecu's were instituted (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)		
Want of Cleanliness (S 1)	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S 2)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S 3).	-	-	-	-
Ineffective Drainage of floors (S 6).	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (Insufficient, Unsuitable or defective)	1	1	-	-
(Not separate for sexes)				
Other Offences	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	-	-

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces have been periodically visited and kept under observation. They have invariably been found to be well lime-washed and clean, with the exception of the Sanitary convenience at a Garage. Notice was served and the nuisance was mitigated.

I have pleasure in acknowledging the kind assistance and courtesy extended to me by my professional neighbours in the carrying out of my duties.

In conclusion allow me to thank the Officers of the Council for their valuable assistance.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

T. WALSH TETLEY

July 4th, 1939.

(Medical Officer of Health).

